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From the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE, *April 7.*
[NUMBER III.]

Mr. COLLINS,

IN my laſt eſſay I endeavoured to ſhow the chief meritorious cauſe of our preſent calamities. I now purpoſe an attempt to inveſtigate the immediate efficient cauſes of them. Here I beg to be indulged with that liberty and freedom of diſquiſition which every freeborn American has a right to enjoy.

2. The ſecond or efficient cauſe then of our preſent diſtreſſes, I do not believe ſo much to be the war carried on againſt us by a relentleſs and ſavage enemy, which we have fought with unparalleled ſucceſs, and broke their main force; but humbly conceive it to be *bad principles and practice in many of our citizens, and miſrule in our civil ſuperiors.*—In order to make this aſſertion evident, I muſt premiſe one or two obſervations. I obſerve then,

1. *That a circulating medium for commerce and trade is neceſſary for the eaſe and convenience of civil ſociety.* This medium is called money. Mankind almoſt generally has fixed upon gold and ſilver as ſuch, becauſe it is ſcarce and rare, and has ſomething brilliant in its appearance. Becauſe there is not a ſufficiency of this to anſwer every purpoſe in commerce and trade (and if there was it would loſe its value, and the end intended thereby) to make up this inconvenience, bonds, bills, notes, &c. have been invented and uſed. Now all theſe are not real property, nor abſolutely neceſſary to our ſubſiſtence, individually nor in ſociety; for none of them can either feed or clothe us. And as every individual in ſociety cannot raiſe what is neceſſary, the bartering of the produce of one's labour for that of another is become expedient; but as ſociety and this kind of commerce encreaſed, bartering became inconvenient, and ſo was the medium of money introduced, in order to remedy that inconvenience. Hence is evident that money is, by common conſent, a kind of bill or note. For example, one perſon has more of one commodity than he needs, he gets money for it, which intitles to get other property which ſuits him, to an equal amount of what he ſold. Hence alſo is evident, that it makes no material difference whether money is of gold, ſilver, iron or paper, provided it will anſwer the purpoſes of trade and commerce. That of the Spartans was iron. Among us it has moſtly been paper for a long time paſt, and has anſwered all the neceſſary purpoſes which gold and ſilver does in other nations.

2. I obſerve alſo, that it is abſolutely neceſſary for the ſecurity of the community, that this circulating medium ſhould have a certain determinate value ſtamped upon it, and that ſecured to the poſſeſſors by ſome ſanction, in order to anſwer the purpoſes thereby intended. For if the nominal value of money is the half leſs to-day than it was a few weeks or months ago, and probably will ſink one half more in a few to come, it is as evidently deſtructive to trade and commerce, and ſo to civil ſociety, as the other is beneficial. This nominal value muſt be eſtimated, not by its bulk, for the ſame bulk or weight of gold will purchaſe much more real property than that of ſilver; nor by what is inſcribed on the bill, for if the bill aſſerts that the bearer ſhall be intitled to receive Eight Dollars, and he cannot get one for it, nor the amount of one in real property, then the true value of that bill is not one Spaniſh milled dollar. I confeſs it is difficult exactly to make out the value of this nominal property. A more particular diſcuſſion of this ſubject would lead me farther than I am at preſent diſpoſed to go. I muſt however here obſerve, that I cannot agree with ſuch as make *land or houſes the only true barometer by which we ſhould meaſure the value of our money.* Let ſuch only conſider that theſe are mortgaged for the ſinking of the whole ſum, and are immoveable property, and not ſuch matter of trade. Are theſe ſold, it muſt be under theſe incumbrances, and the apprehenſion of the future appreciation of the money or depreciation of the lands, which is the ſame; and that is the reaſon land ſells at preſent ſo much under its true value, compared with other things. As the money is only nominal property, I apprehend its real value is beſt meaſured by its own ſpecific difference, comparing it with what it would purchaſe before depreciated, and in all probability will, when reduced to its former ſtandard: It is certainly worth leſs the preſent difference, from whatever cauſes this may ariſe.

3. I obſerve that all money depreciates or appreciates in proportion to the quantities to be exchanged, ſo if gold and ſilver exceeds the bounds of a neceſſary medium. This was the caſe in Solomon's time. Or if real property becomes ſcarce, and there is not a ſufficiency to anſwer the circulating medium. There are inſtances of ſcarcity that has depreciated gold and ſilver as much as our currency is at this time.—It is univerſally acknowledged that our *paper currency is much depreciated*, at a medium to twenty for one at the leaſt. The cauſes are reduced by a Gentleman in the Pennſylvania Packet of February 16, to three heads. 1. *A ſcarcity of many articles.* 2. *A monopoly of many articles.* 3. *A want of confidence in the credit of the money.*—He ſuppoſes the depreciation which naturally flows from the ſuperabundant quantity of our money to be four to one. Add the ſcarcity of articles, which operates in the ſame way as a ſurplus of money, to the former, and then it is probably five or ſix for one.—Now it appears evident that all what our money has depreciated below that, has ariſen from the *bad principles and practice of many of our citizens.*

It appears to me undeniable, that the depreciation of our paper currency (our only medium for trade) is the ſole efficient cauſe of our preſent calamities. And, according to the cannon or maxim, cauſa cauſæ eſt cauſa cauſatis, the authors of this depreciation are the authors of our calamities.—Before I proceed to offer my thoughts on the remedies for this evil, I will endeavour to diſcover the authors of this depreciation in their reſpective advances, in order that their country may the better know how to truſt and treat them in future; and then briefly hint the natural tendency of this cauſe to produce all the evils we groan under.

Among theſe depreciators are to be ranked ſuch as, from a ſuſpicion of the credit of the money they were obliged to take, offered much more of it for real value than it was worth, that they might have this property ſecured, let the ſcale turn either way. Such plainly ſhewed that their principle was to ſecure their intereſt at the riſk of the community. Others knew that this money was the ſinews of our war, and therefore ſtopped at no prices, but made ſuch monſtrous offers for articles of ſale, as has often ſhocked even the venders. This they did with a view entirely to deſtroy both the value and credit of it. We need not aſk from what principle ſuch ſuicides and abandoned traitors to their country acted. Next were many of the gentlemen merchants, who begun under the non-importation agreement, according to which they were bound not to take advantage of the ſcarcity of foreign produce, by raiſing their profits of ſale on them. Theſe, in order to elude the vigilance of the ſeveral committees, have been known to make the ſame property paſs through a circle of ſales, each receiving the uſual profit without ever moving it; others moving it at conſiderable expence, on pretended ſale, to a diſtant merchant, and directly back to the owner. All this with expreſs view to raiſe the price. To this has ſucceeded the general monopoly and extortion to an unheard of degree. Let ſuch mens actions interpret their examples. King Solomon pronounced their doom—*he that with-holdeth corn, the people ſhall curſe him.* The prices of foreign produce having by theſe means riſen to a monſtrous height, the farmer and mechanick were of courſe led to raiſe the price of their labours in ſelf-defence. Tories amongſt them were loath to part with their real property for Continental money, and a few others acted from a principle of extortion. But for the moſt part thoſe prices have thus riſen from foreſtallers and commiſſaries offering higher prices than ever the farmer would have thought to aſk. Thus I venture to aſſert that the farmers and mechanicks have acted the moſt upright, ſincere and perſevering part in this conteſt, of any claſs of our citizens; and I aver that the ſafety of our liberty and political happineſs, under God, chiefly depends upon them.—Among all the harpies which have preyed upon our vitals, none have been worſe than Quarter-maſters, Commiſſaries, and the whole hoſt of their deputies. They having their certain per cent. for all the public money paſſing through their hands, it became their private intereſt to enhance the prices of their reſpective purchaſes. And this card they ſeem to have played to their advantage and the Public's ruin, without controul. I hope the time is not far diſtant that their injured country will make the guilty among them meet with their juſt deſerts.—By theſe ſeveral ſteps the prices of things have riſen, or our money is got ſo unnaturally depreciated; and from thence appears which ſort of men our citizens have to conſider as the principal authors of it.

Before I diſmiſs this ſubject I cannot avoid hinting the influence that miſrule in our civil ſuperiors has had upon this pernicious evil. Before I proceed I beg leave to declare, that what I am about to offer does not proceed from any perſonal malice, envy or grudge againſt any of my ſuperiors, for which I have not the leaſt cauſe; nor from a diſreſpect to them. I conſcientiouſly believe lawful civil power to be *the Miniſter of God unto us for good*, and ſuch I truly eſteem thoſe entruſted with the government of this new empire, ſince the glorious revolution. I however eſteem them *fallible* men, and a *diſcovery of their errors, leſſons to them, and a ſpur to the community to guard againſt the abuſe of their power, and urge them to a proper diſcharge of their duty.*—The miſrule I chiefly have in view, I humbly conceive to conſiſt in the following particulars.

1. As the origin of the depreciation is the ſurplus of our money, it is evident government ſhould have emitted no more than what was neceſſary for a circulating medium. The prodigious ſurplus gave an advantageous opportunity to monopolizers and foreſtallers to get great quantities of it in their hands, and uſe it to the vileſt of purpoſes.

2. The neglect of due attention to the civil or ſtaff department of the army. Their pay to be ſo much per cent. was a manifeſt inducement to the raiſing of prices, and wanton deſtruction of whatever they purchaſed, and a dilatory idleneſs in all that fell within that department. For whatever had a tendency to encreaſe the demands upon the public treaſury in this way, turned to their private emolument. Add to this the opportunities they have for embezzling the public money, in receiving immenſe quantitites of it, without being called to a ſettlement of their accounts at certain proper periods. Suppoſe there ſhould be now ſeventy or eighty millions of our public money diſburſed, which had as yet never been properly accounted for, how difficult will it be to make a true ſettlement of ſuch large, various and intricate accounts? beſides the danger of loſing millions in the hands of villains.

3. A third error is the method fallen upon to prevent the neceſſity of emitting more money for the exigencies of the war, by funding or taking money on loan. Here the remedy was worſe than the diſeaſe; becauſe it is calculated to take in a great quantity of depreciated money, and make the community liable to render it good to the particular proprietors, beſides a heavy load of yearly intereſt to be paid. The conſequence of which will be a pernicious national debt, and it has not after all anſwered the intended purpoſe. For though there was at that time a ſurplus of money, its depreciation has kept much more than pace with it, and therefore there was no more than a neceſſary medium for a kind of trade then and as yet carried on. It is not the quantity but the value which ſettles the ſufficiency for a medium. For if 30,000,000 of dollars at their former value was but ſufficient, then at the preſent depreciation we muſt have twenty times that ſum to make it equal to what is neceſſary. It is true that putting it in bank was not taking it out of circulation, but it was as true that moſt of thoſe who got it in their hands thought they could employ it more to their emolument, in the kind of trade carried on, than receiving ſix per cent. on loan. If my views of theſe matters are right, then our government has erred by doing what was wrong. I alſo humbly conceive they have erred, and greatly promoted the depreciation of our currency, by not doing what they ought to have done.

4. As ſoon as they had emitted money ſufficient for circulation, they ought immediately to have raiſed the ſum neceſſary for carrying on the war by tax. The public zeal and patriotiſm which at that time ſo remarkably diſtinguiſhed Americans, would have induced them to pay thoſe taxes more cheerfully than they will now; and the ardour that forced heavy and juſt fines from tories for their refuſal of perſonal ſervice in the militia would have forced this from them. Thus would new emiſſions have been effectually prevented, and the money have a proper circulation, if frugally and prudently applied.

5. Government foreſaw, as they eaſily could, that our particular circumſtances would give ſingular advantages to monopolizers, foreſtallers and extortioners, and the train of evils they might bring upon the community, as they have done. To prevent which Congreſs recommended the paſſing regulation acts, the only effectual means of preventing it. Some States complied, others refuſed. If Congreſs has exerted all the powers they were poſſeſſed of to carry thoſe ſalutary reſolves into execution, the refuſing States muſt take all the national calamities which have thence enſued to their charge. Congreſs ought to have been convinced by that, that it was of a moſt dangerous tendency to lodge the power of making war in the Repreſentative Body of the United States, and ſtill leave it in the lawful power of the minority to ruin the whole while engaged in it, and to have induced them to remedy that evil in the confederation.

6. The laſt error I ſhall mention is the mode Congreſs has adopted and publiſhed, for ſinking our money and paying our national debt; an error which I conceive to be unjuſt in its nature, and highly injurious to the moſt numerous and virtuous part of our community. But as this is intended a remedy for the evils I have been endeavouring to inveſtigate the cauſes of, I ſhall defer it to a future eſſay, in which I intend a thorough examination of this matter, and to apprize my fellow-citizens of its moſt dangerous conſequences.

From what I have here offered, it becomes evident from what cauſes the depreciation and uncertainty of the value of our currency has chiefly ariſen: It requires no great penetration of thought to ſee that this is the ſole efficient cauſe of our preſent calamities and diſorders. Theſe are the plain and natural effects of this cauſe. View its effect upon public ſpirit and patriotiſm. The fluctuation of the value of money makes every kind of commerce and trade precarious, and as every individual is more or leſs intereſted in it, the innate principle of ſelf-preſervation prompts them to be continually on their guard. Thus the whole of that care and attention which was given to the public weal, is turned to private gain or ſelf-preſervation. View it with reſpect to the diviſion of property, we will find this the ſole cauſe, that hundreds of our moſt reſpectable citizens, widows and orphans, who had large or comfortable eſtates in money at the commencement of our troubles, are now not worth the twentieth part; whereas many of the vileſt among us have by the ſame means amaſſed immenſe eſtates.—With reſpect to ſocial virtues, it is evident what tendency it has on the one hand to put charity, honeſty, veracity and truth on the rack; and on the other to baniſh ſobriety and œconomy, and open the ſluices to luxury and diſſipation.

The cauſe of ſo many evils, fatal to ſociety, demands our ſerious attention and vigorous exertions to diſcover and apply the proper remedy, which may afford me the ſubject for another eſſay. I am, Sir,

Your's and the Public's ſincere Friend,
A TRUE PATRIOT.

Philad. 4th Month 5, 1779.

A Larger QUANTITY of BARK than uſual wanted this Seaſon; for which a good Price will be given by the Tanners of Philadelphia, and its Suburbs. ‡

PROTEST
Of the HOUSE *of* LORDS,
On refuſing the motion to expreſs the diſpleaſure of the Houſe at the Manifeſto publiſhed in America.

Die Lunæ, Dec. 7, 1778.

Moved,

THAT an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, to expreſs to his Majeſty the diſpleaſure of this Houſe at a certain Manifeſto and Proclamation, dated the third day of October, 1778, and publiſhed in America under the hands and ſeals of the Earl of Carliſle, Sir Henry Clinton, Knight of the Bath, and William Eden, Eſq; Commiſſioners for reſtoring peace to the Colonies, and counterſigned by Adam Ferguſſon, Eſq; Secretary to the Commiſſion; the ſaid Manifeſto containing a declaration of the following tenor:

"If there *be any perſons*, who, *diveſted of miſtaken* reſentments, and *uninfluenced by ſelfiſh intereſts*, really think *it is for the beneſit* of the Colonies to ſeparate themſelves from Great-Britain, and that ſo ſeparated they will find a conſtitution more mild, more free, and better calculated for their proſperity, than that which they heretofore enjoyed, and which we are empowered and diſpoſed to renew and improve; with ſuch perſons we will not diſpute a poſition, which ſeems to be ſufficiently contradicted by the experience they have had. But we think it right to leave them fully aware of the *change* which the maintaining ſuch a poſition muſt make in the *whole* nature and future conduct of this war, more eſpecially when to this poſition is *added the pretended alliance with the Court of France.* The policy, as well as the benevolence of Great-Britain, have thus far checked the *extremes* of war, when they tended to diſtreſs a people ſtill conſidered as our fellow ſubjects, and *to deſolate a country* ſhortly to become again a ſource of mutual advantage; but when that country profeſſes the unnatural deſign, not only of eſtranging herſelf from us, but of mortgaging herſelf and her reſources, to our enemies, the whole conteſt is changed, and the queſtion is, how far Great-Britain may, by every means in her power, deſtroy or render *uſeleſs* a connection contrived for her ruin, and for the aggrandizement of France. Under ſuch circumſtances, *the laws of ſelf-preſervation* muſt direct the conduct of Great-Britain; and if the Britiſh Colonies *are to become an acceſſion to France*, will direct her to render *that acceſſion of as little avail as poſſible to her enemies.*"

To acquaint his Majeſty with the ſenſe of this Houſe, that the ſaid Commiſſioners had no authority whatſoever, under the Act of Parliament in virtue of which they were appointed by his Majeſty, to make the ſaid declaration; or to make any declaration to the ſame, or to the like purport; nor can this Houſe be eaſily brought to believe that the ſaid Commiſſioners derived any ſuch authority from his Majeſty's inſtrnctions.

Humbly to beſeech his Majeſty, that ſo much of the ſaid Manifeſto as contains the ſaid Declaration be forthwith publicly diſavowed by his Majeſty, as containing matter inconſiſtent with the humanity and generous courage, which at all times have diſtinguiſhed the Britiſh nation, ſubverſive of the maxims which have been eſtabliſhed among chriſtian and civilized communities, derogatory to the dignity of the Crown of this realm, tending to debaſe the ſpirit, and ſubvert the diſcipline of his Majeſty's armies, and to expoſe his Majeſty's innocent ſubjects, in all parts of his dominions, to cruel and ruinous retaliations.

Which being objected to, after long debate, the queſtion was put thereupon,

It was reſolved in the negative.

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Diſſentient,

1ſt. Becauſe the public law of nations, in affirmance of the dictates of nature, and the precepts of revealed religion, forbids us to reſort to the extremes of war upon our own opinion of their expediency, or in any caſe to carry on war for the purpoſe of deſolation. We know that the rights of war are odious, and inſtead of being extended upon looſe conſtructions and ſpeculations of danger, ought to be bound up and limited by all the reſtraints of the moſt rigorous conſtruction. We are ſhocked to ſee the firſt law of nature, ſelf-preſervation, perverted and abuſed into a principle deſtructive of all other laws; and a rule laid down, by which our own ſafety is rendered incompatible with the proſperity of mankind. Thoſe objects of war, which cannot be compaſſed by fair and honourable hoſtility, ought not to be compaſſed at all; an end that has no means, but ſuch as are unlawful, is an unlawful end. The Manifeſto expreſly founds the change it announces from a qualified and mitigated war, to a war of extremity and deſolation, on the certainty that the provinces muſt be independent, and muſt become an acceſſion to the ſtrength of an enemy. In the midſt of the calamities, by which our loſs of empire has been preceded and accompanied, in the midſt of our apprehenſions for the farther calamities which impend over us, it is a matter of freſh grief and accumulated ſhame to ſee, from a commiſſion under the Great Seal of this kingdom, a declaration for deſolating a vaſt continent, ſolely becauſe we had not the wiſdom to retain, or the power to ſubdue it.

2dly. Becauſe the avowal of a deliberate purpoſe of violating the law of nations, muſt give an alarm to every ſtate in Europe. All common-wealths have a concern in that law, and are its natural avengers. At this time, ſurrounded by enemies, and deſtitute of all allies, it is not neceſſary to ſharpen and embitter the hoſtility of declared foes, or to provoke the enmity of neutral ſtates. We truſt that, by the natural ſtrength of this kingdom, we are ſecured from a foreign conqueſt, but no nation is ſecured from the invaſion and incurſions of enemies. And it ſeems to us the height of frenzy, as well as wickedneſs, to expoſe this country to cruel depredations, and other outrages too ſhocking to mention (but which are all contained in the idea of the extremes of war and deſolation) by eſtabliſhing a falſe, ſhameful and pernicious maxim, that where we have no intereſt to preſerve, we are called upon by neceſſity to deſtroy. This kingdom has long enjoyed a profound internal peace, and has flouriſhed above all others in the arts and enjoyments of that happy ſtate. It has been the admiration of the world for its cultivation and its plenty, for the comforts of the poor, the ſplendor of the rich, and the content and proſperity of all. This ſituation of ſafety may be attributed to the greatneſs of our power. It is more becoming, and more true, that we ought to attribute that ſafety, and the power which procured it, to the antient juſtice, honour, humanity and generoſity of this kingdom, which brought down the bleſſing of Providence on a people who made their proſperity a benefit to the world, and intereſted all nations in their fortune, whoſe example of mildneſs and benignity at once humanized others, and rendered itſelf inviolable. In departing from thoſe ſolid principles, and vainly truſting to the frailty of human nature, and to the efficacy of arms, rendered impotent by their perverſion, we lay down principles, and furniſh examples of the moſt atrocious barbarity. We are to dread that all our power, peace and opulence ſhould vaniſh like a dream, and that the cruelties which we think ſafe to exerciſe, becauſe their immediate object is remote, may be brought to the coaſts, perhaps to the boſom of this kingdom.

3dly. Becauſe, if the explanation given in debate be exprcſſive of the true ſenſe of the article in the Manifeſto, ſuch explanation ought to be made, and by as high authority as that under which the exceptionable article was originally publiſhed. The natural and obvious ſenſe indicates, that the extremes of war had *hitherto* been checked; that his Majeſty's Generals had *hitherto* forborne (upon the principles of benignity and policy) to deſolate the country; but that the whole nature and future conduct of the war muſt be changed, in order to render the American acceſſion of as little avail to France as poſſible. This, in our apprehenſions, conveys a menace of carrying the war to extremes, and to deſolation, or it means nothing. And as ſome ſpeeches in the Houſe (however palliated) and as ſome acts of ſingular cruelty, and perfectly conformable to the apparent ideas in the manifeſto, have lately been exerciſed, it becomes the more neceſſary, for the honour and ſafety of this nation, that this explanation ſhould be made. As it is refuſed, we have only to clear ourſelves to our conſciences, to our country, to our neighbours, and to every individual who may ſuffer in conſequence of this atrocious menace, of all part in the guilt, or in the evils that may become its puniſhment. And we chooſe to draw ourſelves out, and to diſtinguiſh ourſelves to poſterity, as not being the firſt to renew, to approve, or to tolerate the return of that ferocity and barbariſm in war, which a beneficent religion, enlightened manners, and true military honour, had for a long time baniſhed from the Chriſtian world.

Cambden,
Abingdon,
Fitzwilliam,
Forteſcue,
Grafton,
Craven,
J. St. Aſaph,
Richmond,
Bolton,
Radnor,
Egremont,
Abergavenny,
Coventry,
De Ferrars,
Ferrers,
Stanhope.
Rockingham,
Tankerville,
Ponſonby,
Derby,
Manchеſter,
Portland,
Beaulieu,
Harcourt,
Effingham,
Wycombe,
Scarborough,
Cholmondeley,
Devonſhire,
Foley,
Spencer.

Paris, Dec. 2. M. de la Motte Piquet returned the 25th of November with ten ſhips which he has taken, one of which had an Engliſh regiment on board.

Breſt, Dec. 2. M. de la Touche Treville's ſquadron, compoſed of the Neptune, of 80 guns, and ſeven other ſhips of the line, with ſeven frigates, and forty or fifty merchant ſhips, ſailed from hence the day before yeſterday. The Actionnaire, of 64 guns (one of the above ſeven) was obliged to return, having loſt her anchors and cables. It is ſuppoſed they are intended for the Weſt-Indies, as Count Bouille has embarked on board one of them. The ſquadron intended for the Eaſt-Indies, under the Chev. de Ternay, among which are the Diadem, of 74, and the Rellechi, of 64 guns, are ſheathing, in order to prepare them for ſo long a voyage.

Toulon, Dec. 6. The Chevalier de Fabry, who has been indiſpoſed, is ſo far recovered as to receive viſits from his friends. His ſquadron is to be victualled for three months, and it is ſuppoſed it is intended to cruize in the Mediterranean, where ſome Engliſh ſhips of the line are ſtationed, which much annoy our trade.

LONDON.

Dec. 11. Of fifteen ſhips which ſailed from the port of London, in October laſt, to the Southern Fiſhery on the coaſt of Braſil, accounts have been received that ſix have been taken and carried into France.

Dec. 12. Yeſterday Lord Barrington waited on his Majeſty at St. James's, and reſigned his place as Secretary at War in form to the King, he being ſucceeded in that office by Charles Jenkinſon, Eſq; one of the Lords of the Treaſury, who has not as yet kiſſed the King's hand, but entered on buſineſs in the office as yeſterday; upon which occaſion his ſeat in Parliament for Haſtings in Suſſex becomes vacant, as does his ſeat at the Treaſury Board. Lord Barrington has been in his office 25 years.

Orders are ſent to Ireland for all the regiments in that kingdom, deſtined for America, fully to compleat their number of men, and to be in readineſs to embark on the firſt notice.

The liſt of noble Peers, who proteſted againſt "the extremes of war and deſolating America," on Monday laſt, is one of the moſt reſpectable that has appeared for ſome years, as, independent of their great characters in private and public life, there are *ten* of them whoſe fortunes all together make up above *two hundred thouſand pounds* per year; yet theſe are the men whoſe ſentiments muſt avail nothing at ſo critical and important a criſis as the preſent, whilſt a *mad* and *impracticable* war is carrying on for the purpoſes of a *falſe pride*, the aggrandizement of *vicious*, *ignorant* ſtateſmen, and the rapacity of hungry contractors.

Though the King's Miniſters in Ireland pledged the royal word, that 12,000 men ſhould *always* remain in that kingdom for its internal defence, there are now but about 9000 there, ſix of which are to embark for carrying on "the extremes of war and deſolation," in America next ſpring.

The ſum wanted for the preſent year's expences, independent of the taxes of the laſt, is *nine millions*, for which the Miniſter laſt ſummer a good deal relied on the Dutch; but we imagine at preſent he will not find them ſo cordial. No rat knows better than Mynheer when to abandon a ſinking ſhip.

Dec. 15. A letter from Briſtol, Dec. 10, ſays, "There are two American privateers now cruizing in the following latitudes and longitudes, viz. the brig Franklin, mounting 18 double fortified ſix pounders, and 110 men, in latitude 42, 30, longitude 48, and longitude 20 to 25 weſt, from the meridian of London. The other a ſhip, mounts 24 nine pounders, and 180 men; from latitude 40, 44, longitude 18, 24 weſt from London.

"The above account we had from Capt. Lewis, of the Hope, from Newfoundland to a market, who was taken by the Franklin privateer."

Mr. Fox laſt night charged Lord North with having aſſerted, that he could not ratify all the propoſitions of the Commiſſioners, if they had been agreed to by the Congreſs. What then had the people of America to truſt to? The propoſitions were to be ratified by the Parliament of England, and the firſt Miniſter of that country had declared that he could not do it. To this Lord North anſwered, that it was indeed true the Commiſſioners had made one propoſal, that he could not agree to in all its parts; and that was, offering to give credit and effect to their paper currency. This, he ſaid, might extend to objects of great magnitude, and would have been burthenſome to this country. Does not this, however, among a thouſand things, ſerve to ſhew us, that there is not a particle of wiſdom in the whole conduct of affairs. Acting without conſent, each one ſpeaks for himſelf, and one meaſure oppoſes and contradicts another, as Mr. Burke pointedly obſerved, they one day *do* what the next they *undo*, and ſtill the Houſe are conſenting and exclaiming, "The Miniſter giveth, and the Miniſter taketh away; bleſſed be the name of the Miniſter."

The intention of making a ſtrict enquiry into the management of Greenwich Hoſpital hath thrown Jemmy Twitcher into terrible apprehenſions: His conſcience does, for the firſt time, fly in his face. All the falſhoods of the Morning Poſt are not able to relieve him, or do him any ſervice.

Mr. Charles Jenkinſon has only accepted the Secretaryſhip of War "for the better carrying on of the plot;" otherwiſe it would not be worth his acceptance, from the many lucrative places he enjoys at preſent, beſide the *entire confidence of his Sovereign.*

The Auditorſhip of the Exchequer, the reverſion of which is ſettled on Lord North's ſons, is the beſt gift under the crown, it being merely a *ſinecure* office, and in war time worth above 14,000l. per year.

Dec. 17. The trial of Admiral Keppel is a matter big with the utmoſt conſequence; all the noble ſpirits of the kingdom are juſtly alarmed; all officers, by land and ſea, have a ſhare in the iſſue of this buſineſs; the trial is not ſo much between between Hugh Palliſer and the worthy Keppel, as between the whigs and tories, the abettors of deſpotiſm and the friends of the conſtitution, the ſlaves of power and corruption and the lovers of liberty and honeſty. Jemmy Twitcher trembles at the event, and feels the long-eſtabliſhed ſtructure of venality and falſhood ready to totter to its foundation. He fears the vengeance of an inſulted nation, and dreads the conſequence. He finds, by experience, that he is not invulnerable; and that the blow given by the Deputy-Governor of Greenwich Hoſpital may be repeated with redoubled force by an enraged and inſulted legiſlature.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, Dec. 17.

"The Captains that were in Admiral Keppel's fleet are ſuperſeded, and others are appointed in their room; and Lord Shuldam is to command the ſquadron which is to cruiſe in the channel, in the room of Captain Lockhart Roſs."

Dec. 29. Thurſday morning ſuch of the Guards as are to be ſent to America received orders to hold themſelves in readineſs to march for Portſmouth early next morning, their ſailing from Portſmouth being fixed for the 20th of January.

The Houſe of Lords is adjourned to the 20th of January next; and the Houſe of Commons to the 14th of the ſame month.

The Lion privateer, belonging to Jerſey, hath taken a French ſhip, bound from Nantz to Martinico, and carried her into Penzance.

The number of tons of tranſports, taken up by the Navy-board, is 20,000, which, at the uſual allowance of two tons a man, will carry 10,000 men.

It is now reported that Admiral Graves will be Preſident of the court martial on the trial of admiral Keppel.

Dec. 30. The Vigilant privateer, of Briſtol, is taken by two French frigates; part of the crew is carried into L'Orient by one of the frigates.

Lord Cornwallis and General Grey will ſet off for America in the firſt ſhips that go for that place.

CHARLESTOWN, March 18.

General Lincoln lately ſent in a flag to General Prevoſt, requeſting the favour of being furniſhed with an account of the priſoners taken at Bryar Creek. On the 11th inſt. an anſwer was received, incloſing the following.

"*Liſt of the Priſoners taken March* 3, 1779.

"General Elbert, Georgia troops; Lieut. Col. M'Intoſh in the Continental ſervice; Major Douglas, Aid de Camp; Captains Hicks, Naſh, Cuthbert, Scott, Pendleton, Booker, and Wood; Lieutenants Simpſon (wounded) Lowe, and Powry; Dr. Hollin, and R. E. Cundon.

"*Militia Officers.* Col. Allſton; Captains Wolfendor and Lee; Lieutenants Holmes and Johan; Enſigns Pendleton, Corbert, Sprowl and Dalay. And 162 Non-commiſſioned Officers and Privates."

Five deſerters who came laſt week to Puryſburgh informed, that the Britiſh troops were moving down the country to Savannah, from whence, they ſaid, a body of them was to go to Port Royal. They alſo mentioned there having been a mutiny among the ſoldiers, occaſioned by their allowance of rum being ſtopped by Prevoſt, who was knocked down in the night, but the perſon not diſcovered; and that a difference having ariſen between Gen. Prevoſt and Col. Campbell, the latter had ſailed for England.

The Royal Georgia Gazette contains a proclamation of the 4th inſt iſſued by Gen. Prevoſt, Commodore Parker and Col. Campbell, notifying the appointment of ſeveral perſons to offices in the civil department in the province, until the Britiſh King's pleaſure ſhall be known. Among theſe, Lieutenant Colonel Prevoſt is Lieutenant Governor; Lewis Johnſtone, John Hume, James Penman, Martin Johie, James Robertſon, William Telfair, and Roger Keiſall, Eſqrs. Members of the Council; Robert M'Culioch, Eſq; Collector of the Cuſtoms; and the Rev. Edward Jenkins, Rector of the pariſh of Chriſt-Church.

It may not be unworthy of remark, that about this time laſt year every account from Britain mentioned large reinforcements coming out to their army, at leaſt 20,000 men. The Marquis de Noaille's reſcript of the 17th of March, however, altered matters entirely; and inſtead of the army being augmented, it has been greatly reduced. The ſame game is playing now, and the deſponding friends of the Royal cauſe have had their expectations again revived; but it would ſeem more than

probable that they will again be disappointed; for by the accounts lately received, it appears beyond a doubt, that Britain will soon have the whole House of Bourbon to contend with: In that case, can it be imagined she will have either troops or ships to spare for another Quixotick expedition to this western continent.

WILLIAMSBURG, April 2.

We are informed the Governor of Bermuda has permitted 7 vessels to load with salt for the continent, to procure provisions; these vessels are protected from being seized by any of the British cruisers.

A Bermuda sloop from Turks-island, with 1200 bushels of salt,—The Van Tromp, Capt. Marshall, and a schooner from Hispaniola, are safe arrived in James river, with rum, sugar, and molasses.

BOSTON, *March* 25.

The brigantine William, of about 150 tons, laden with dry fish in bulk, containing about 3000 quintals, on the 8th instant came to the chops of York harbour, in this State, but mistook it, and sailing one mile and a half to the eastward, came to anchor a little without the breakers. About seven in the evening, the Captain, with four others, attempting in the yaul to go ashore for water and provision, of which they were quite destitute, perished in the sea. The brig, as the tide ebbed, struck the rocks, and there being a large sea, the cable was cut for preserving the lives of such as were on board. The vessel came on shore upon a small piece of land, and parted her decks and upper works from the floor about midnight; the five remaining on board were taken off in the morning. The fish was scattered for 70 or 80 rods along the shore. All due attention has been paid to the preservation of the effects, and there is a prospect of a large part of the fish being saved. The Captain and three others were buried, on the 10th instant, in one grave, in the common burying-place, and the next morning the body of the fifth was taken up.—The brig was from Newfoundland, for the Streights, taken about the 27th of December last, by the private ship of war called the pilgrim.

Two sloops and a schooner, which came out of Nantucket harbour last Sunday, were cast away on Cohasset rocks, in the severe storm on Monday last. The people were saved, but the vessels and cargoes entirely lost.

A schooner from Virginia, with 500 bushels of corn, bound for this port, went ashore at the Cape in the above storm, and was lost. The people were saved.

A small privateer schooner, mounting only six 2 pounders and some swivels from New-York, cruizing off the Cape, has, within three or four days, taken seven vessels, bound to and from this and a neighbouring port. She took a sloop which sailed from hence last Saturday, and set the crew on shore at the Cape, who have since returned to town. *Thus does our navigable trade suffer, while we have two continental frigates lying ready for sea in our harbour.*

PROVIDENCE, March 18.

A few days since 7 Deserters came off Rhode-Island, some of whom belonged to the famous Col. Wightman's corps, which they say is reduced to the number of 15 rank and file, who only wait for an opportunity to leave their redoubtable Colonel without a man to run with him in the day of danger.

NEW-YORK, April 3.

Yesterday arrived a fleet consisting of seven large strong armed victuallers, and two private traders, they left Ireland on the 13th of January; by the latest account brought from England to Cork, we are informed that the trial of Admiral Keppel commenced on the 7th of January, and that the conduct of several other officers was to undergo a similar investigation.

A French snow pacquet, immensely rich, from the East-Indies, is taken by a Lancaster privateer, and carried into Cork; she is said to be worth 200,000l. sterling.

In his Majesty's store ship Tortoise, Captain Brenton, came passengers from England, Capt. Barret, Mr. Pepperell, Mr. Beale and Mr. Benjamin Brenton, and amongst other articles, in this and another vessel of the fleet, were 40,000 suits of regimentals.

The Daphne's tender has picked up another prize, a tobacconist, which arrived here yesterday, as did a prize to the St. Andrew privateer.

April 5. The Rebel frigate Trumbull, is taken by the Venus, Captain Ferguson, and sent into St. Kitts; the Ariadne was left in chase of another of the same kind.

Prizes sent in since our last.

A brig from Martinico for Boston, by the privateer sloop Lively, Capt. Stout, who has also taken a letter of marque sloop with lumber and fish, and burnt and destroyed several other vessels lately to the Eastward; Capt. Stout is hourly expected.

The brig Le Henry, from South-Carolina for France, by the Rawleigh frigate.

The brig Nancy, from South-Carolina, Harding, Master, bound for France, with rice, &c. by the Unicorn frigate.

Sloop Chatham, from Baltimore, for Statia, with 102 hogsheads of Tobacco, and some flour and lumber.

Schooner Friendship, Freeman, with rum, sugar, &c. by the schooner Mohawk, Capt. Freeman.

The brig Martha, Capt. Vesey, from Turks Island for Philadelphia, with salt, by the St. George, Capt. Carew.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 14.

Memorial presented to the States of Holland by his Excellency the Duke of Vauguyon, Ambassador of France at the Hague, December 8, 1778.

High and Mighty Lords,

THE King, my master, being persuaded that your High and Mighty Powers are animated with a desire of perpetuating the harmony which subsists between France and the States-General, and to conform scrupulously in the present circumstances with the most absolute principles of neutrality, has been induced to include the United Provinces in the regulations he enacted, in the month of July last, concerning the trade and navigation of neutral Powers. His Majesty has no reason to doubt of your High Mightinesses perseverance in those principles, as they have given him repeated assurances of it, and that they form the most solid foundation of the security and prosperity of the Republic. Nevertheless his Majesty thinks it necessary to receive a full certainty on this head; for which reason he has ordered me to demand of your High Mightinesses a clear and precise explanation on their late determinations, and to declare that on their answer he will regulate his measures, either to support or annul his regulations, so far as your subjects may be concerned in them.

"To explain, in a more clear view, the King my master's intentions, I shall have the honour to observe to your High Mightinesses, that his Majesty expects that you will procure to the flag of the United Provinces all the liberty belonging to it, as a consequence of their independence, and to their commerce all the justice they are intitled to by the law of nations and treaties; the least deviation from those principles would characterise a partiality, the effects of which would necessarily occasion not only the cessation of the advantages his Majesty has secured to your flag, by his Edict in regard to neutral powers, but also the essential and gratuitous favours which the commerce of your subjects enjoy in the ports of his kingdom, on no other foundation than his Majesty's good-will and affection for your High Mightinesses."

Extract of a letter from the Hague, December 19, 1778.

"The States of Holland assembled yesterday. They appointed two Committees to deliberate, the one upon an answer to be made to the Court of France, the other upon the fresh causes of complaint which England has lately given."

The Chevalier de Fabry, we hear, has reinforced the Count d'Estaing with nine sail of the line, and a number of land forces.

At a Court of Oyer and Terminer held for the city and county of Philadelphia last week, Samuel Garrigues, William Whitefield and James Stevens, were tried for the crime of High Treason, and found not guilty, but were ordered to give security for their good behaviour during the present war with Great-Britain. George Hardy was also tried for the same offence, and found guilty.

*** The *American Philosophical Society* is to meet at the College on Friday Evening next, precisely at Seven o' Clock; and as sundry Gentlemen stand proposed to be ballotted for as *new Members*, the Attendance of all the former Members who are in Town, or to whom it can be made convenient, is earnestly desired.

†‡† Speedily will be published by the Printers hereof, *The Case of the Sloop* ACTIVE, a prize brought into Philadelphia last fall; containing the evidence at large, and observations on the difficulty that has arisen in the Court of Appeals, concerning the said vessel and cargoe.

Philadelphia, April 10, 1779.

THE Public are hereby advertised, that the real estates late of Joseph Galloway, and Andrew Allen, Esquires, late members of the Congress of the Thirteen United Colonies, now States, of America, for Pennsylvania; William Allen, the younger, Esquire, sometime a Captain, and afterwards a Lieutenant Colonel of a regiment or battalion of foot in the service of the said United Colonies, now States, of America; James Rankin and John Rankin, both late of the county of York, yeomen; Jacob Duche, the younger, late of the city of Philadelphia, late Chaplain of the Congress of the said United States; Gilbert Hicks, late of Bucks county, yeoman; Samuel Shoemaker, late Alderman of the city of Philadelphia; John Potts, late of Pottsgrove, in the county of Philadelphia, yeoman; Nathaniel Vernon, late Sheriff of Chester county; Christian Foutts, late Lieutenant Colonel of militia, in the county of Lancaster; John Biddle, late of Berks county, yeoman, late Collector of Excise for the said county, and late a Deputy Quarter Master of the army of the United States; John Roberts, late of the county of Philadelphia, miller; Abraham Carlisle, house-carpenter; John Parrock, yeoman; Philip Marchington, trader; Alexr. Bartram, trader; Joel Evans, merchant; John Henderson, mariner; Alexander Smith, blacksmith; and William Austin, yeoman, late keeper of the New-Jersey Ferry; all of the city of Philadelphia: Christopher Saur, the elder, late of Germantown, printer; David Thompson, shipwright; John Tolly, mariner; both late of Southwark; Henry Hugh Ferguson, Esquire (late Commissary of prisoners for General Howe) heretofore of Græme-Park; all late of the county of Philadelphia; John Ellwood, late of Bristol township, in Bucks county, waterman; Samuel Biles, late Sheriff of Bucks county; Michael Witman, and Henry Skyles, husbandmen; and George Reine, miller; all late of Lancaster county: Curtis Lewis, blacksmith; and Richard Swanwick, heretofore of the Custom-house of Philadelphia; both late of Chester county, yeomen; and Joseph Romich, late of Northampton county, yeoman, and John Young, heretofore of Græme-Park, in the county of Philadelphia, late of the city of Philadelphia, gentleman: And Peter Campbell, gentleman, and Isaac Allen, Esquire, Attorney at law, both late of Trenton, in the State of New-Jersey; and Andrew Elliot, Esquire, now or late of New-York city, in the State of New-York; and others, situate, lying and being within divers counties of this State, forfeited to the use of the Commonwealth by the attainder of the said persons, and every of them, for high treason, will be speedily sold by public auction or vendue, to the best and highest bidders, exonerated and discharged of all former claims or demands made under any of the said traitors; the said real estates to be assured to the buyers by deeds or conveyances, under the Seal of the State, signed by the President or Vice-President in Council, upon payment of the purchase money.

And all creditors and others are hereby informed, that by an Act of Assembly entitled "An Act for the attainder of divers traitors if they render not themselves by a certain day, and for vesting their estates in this Commonwealth, and for more effectually discovering the same, and for ascertaining the lawful debts and claims thereupon," three months are allowed to all creditors and others, having claims and demands on the personal estates late of the traitors aforesaid, to exhibit the same; the said three months to be reckoned from and after the date of the entry of such estates in the register kept by the Secretary of the Supreme Executive Council; and in six months for all claims on the real estates, late of the traitors aforesaid, to be reckoned from and after the date of the entry of such real estates, on the register kept by the Sheriff of the county where such forfeited real estate lies: All such claims and demands to be made before the Judges of the Supreme Court in term time; or in the vacation to the Chief Justice, written on parchment or paper, signed by the parties making the same, or by their attorneys, or other representatives; testified by two or more subscribing witnesses, attesting the same; or in default thereof, every such claim or demand to be void.

AND WHEREAS by a Supplement to the Act of Assembly aforesaid, it is directed, "that whenever such intended sales" (the sales of the said real estates forfeited as aforesaid) "shall be "advertised, public notice shall be also given, that the creditors "of the said traitors, and all claimants upon the said respective "estates, shall exhibit their several claims and demands to the "Justices of the Supreme Court, for payment or satisfaction, as "is by the said Act directed, within six months thereafter, if re-"sidents within this State, or within twelve months, if resi-"dents within any other of the United States, or be for ever bar-"red from the recovery thereof; provided always nevertheless, "that if any creditor or claimant shall at the time of such notice "given be within the age of twenty-one years, feme covert, "non compos mentis, imprisoned, or beyond sea, that then such "persons shall be at liberty to exhibit their claims or demands, "as other persons now may, within six months, or if residents "within any other of the United States, within twelve months "after such disabilitiy is removed."

Wherefore public notice is hereby accordingly given; and all creditors and others concerned are hereby called upon to make their claims, and proceed in the manner as is in and by the said Acts of General Assembly directed.

Published by order of the Council,

TIMOTHY MATLACK, Secretary, and Keeper of the Register for forfeited estates.

Alexandria, Virginia, April, 1779.

TO BE SOLD,

By Public Vendue, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 19th day of May next, at ten o' clock in the morning,

ABOUT 200 ACRES of LAND, situated a little above the town, with the improvements thereon.---It will be laid out in lots, nearly as follows.---One of about 14 acres, on which is the large manfion house, with several out-houses, an excellent orchard of apple and cherry trees, and has a front on the river Patowmack, of 30 roods:---Another on the western line will contain about 20 acres, several of which are meadow, and having a beautiful eminence on the back part of it, commands a view of the town, and an extensive prospect up and down the river, from which it is about one mile distant:---Between those lots will be several of about 5 acres each:---A lane of 33 feet wide will run from the river to the eastern side of the 20 acre lot, between which lane and Alexandria will be another range of lots, of about 5 acres each, extending from the river to the aforesaid 20 acre lot:---They are very suitable for pasture, being fine and level. The whole number of lots will be from 30 to 40, the neareft about half a mile from town, and the farthest about a mile and a half. For farther particulars, apply to WILLIAM HARTSHORNE, in ALEXANDRIA. ‖ 4*W*.

Wilmington, April 7, 1779.

DESERTED from this post last evening, the following described person, enlisted as a waggoner for one year, a young man, about 21 or 22 years of age, short fair hair, grey eyes, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, born in Ireland, says his name is *Edward M Donald*, and a deserter from the *British* army, a stocking weaver by trade; had on, when he went away, a light coloured cloth coat, with red cuffs and cape, white blanketing jacket, and brown cloth breeches. Whoever takes up said Deserter, and secures him, so that I may have him again, shall receive *Twenty Dollars Reward.*

¶ FRANCIS WADE, D. Q. M. G.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of GROUND, 30 Feet front and 78 Feet deep, on which are two Tenements, next Door to the Subscriber, in Fifth-Street, between Market and Arch-Streets. For further Particulars, enquire of

April 14, 1779. ‖ THOMAS BOURNE.

TO BE SOLD,

A THREE Story Brick HOUSE and LOT, pleasantly situated, in Walnut-street, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, 38 Feet front and 125 Feet deep; subject to a Ground-rent of Five Pounds Fourteen Shillings, Pennsylvania Currency, a Year. Enquire of MARY HOPKINSON, living on the Premises. ¶

Philadelphia, April 13, 1779.

THE Subscriber, having rented that commodious Store, known by the name of HART's-VENDUE-STORE, in Southwark, intends to sell at Vendue, lands, tenements, vessels, rigging, horses, carriages, furniture, and all sorts of Goods that are allowed by law to be sold at vendue. All strangers or others, who may not have an opportunity of a store to expose their goods at private sale in, he will receive and sell for the best account of the owners for a small commission. All those who may be pleased to favour him with their business, may depend on being faithfully served, by their most humble servant,

T. f. WILLIAM BROWN.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION in the township of Goshen, containing 140 acres of excellent good LAND, either for grain or pasture, with a good log house and barn, a large orchard, eight or ten acres of good meadow and more may be made, with a branch of Chester creek running through the same, with a fall of 25 feet, whereon may be erected water-works to great advantage. Said plantation is all fresh land, and lying in the center of a good neighbourhood, and within two miles of several grist-mills. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms, by applying to the subscribers on the premises. JOHN JOHNSON and JOSEPH JOHNSON. ¶

One Hundred and Fifty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, living in Cocalico township, Lancaster county, on the 13th day of June 1778, a red-roan HORSE, 5 years old, 15 hands high, has a small star on the front, his hind feet white, has two white spots on the shoulder like a penny, trots and paces. Also a red-roan MARE, 15 years old, branded on the near shoulder C, and on the near buttock R. B. is well set, paces and trots, has a white spot on one of her hind hoofs, and some saddle spots. The thief's name is *William Smith*, who lived with one George Aister, below *Oley*, whereabout, it is likely, he has sold the said Creatures. He listed soon after in *Allen-Town* with Serjeant Samuel Widner, but deserted again; he has with him a companion who says that he is his father. Whoever secureth said creatures, so that I may have them again, shall have the above reward, or *Seventy-five Dollars* for each, and reasonable charges, paid by ‡ CHRISTIAN RONRBACH.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Warwick township, Bucks county, near Neshaminy bridge, on York road, in the night of the first instant, a Bay Stone Colt, 3 years old, near 14 hands high, with a star, and one white foot behind, neither shod nor docked, but the hair is cut off on the under side, trots and canters, he is but low in flesh. Whoever brings said Colt to the owner, living as above, shall receive the said reward, from me JOHN DE COURCY.

N. B. Said DE COURCY lost a valuable young DOG, of a red colour, one year old, large for his age, about the latter end of February. *Six Dollars* will be paid to the person who brings him back. *April* 6, 1779. ‖ 2*W*.

Philadelphia, April 10, 1779.

ALL Persons having any Demands on GEORGE WELLS, Shipwright, late of this City, but now of *Baltimore-Town*, in *Maryland*, are desired to leave their Accounts with Mr. JOHN BROWN for Settlement, as I intend being here on or about the first Day of *July* next, to settle and pay all just Demands whatever against me GEORGE WELLS. ‖ 6 w.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN, the eighth of April in the night, from the subscriber, living in Lower-Merion township, Philadelphia county, a dark brown MARE, about 15 hands high, 7 years old, a natural trotter, carries low, has a little white on one of her hind feet close above the hoof, and some white hairs may be seen on her rump, goes a little lame in her near hind leg, she has been used to work in the geers, and the reins of the blind haltar has wore the hair off each side of her neck, shod before. A man was seen riding of her along Market-street bare backed, with a blind halter on her, he had blue clothes, faced with red. Whoever takes up the said mare and secures her, so that the owner may get her, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN RIGHTER. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

By Way of Public VENDUE, on the 30th of this instant April,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situated in Francony, Philadelphia county, containing 252 acres of good LAND, about 150 whereof are cleared, and the remainder well timbered, 30 acres of good mdadow, a good orchard of 200 trees, the whole in good repair. Also a waggon and five horses. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon, where attendance will be given by PHILIP NISE.

TO BE SOLD, OR EXCHANGED
For HOUSES or LANDS, in or near this City, the following LANDS and PREMISES, situated in the County of Cumberland, New-Jersey,

TWO LOTS of GROUND, near the Market-house, in Road's-Town, fronting each other on the main street, containing about a quarter of an acre in each Lot, on which are erected a well finished two story brick House, with a cellar under the whole, and well paved with brick; a good Frame House, well finished and painted, adjoining the brick house, with a Frame Kitchen back of the same, and part of a Pump of excellent water near the front door; a good strong Frame Store-house, a good Frame Barn, well covered with cedar, and stable room for six or eight horses, a Chair-house, Smoke-house and other out buildings, and garden well paled in with cedar. The whole of the buildings are good, having been built not many years since. It is an excellent place for a store or shop-keeper, as the subscriber has found by several years experience, and would serve for any tradesman, inn-keeper, or private gentleman.

Twelve other LOTS of excellent Grass Land, in said town, fronting the main street aforesaid, containing half an acre in each Lot, all under good fence, with a number of good bearing apple and peach trees on several of said Lots; the whole is pleasantly situated in as good a part as any in said town for building thereon.

Nine Acres of Grass Land, adjoining on the back of the last mentioned Lots, and under good fence.

Five Acres of good Wood Land, about half a mile from said town, joining a main road leading from the town of Greenwich to Salem, and a stream of water on one end of said Land.

A Plantation, containing 125 Acres of good Land, situate about half a mile from Road's-Town aforesaid, 80 Acres or upwards of which is cleared and under good fence, the remainder is good woodland: The whole is well wetered, having springs of water in different fields, and a stream of water, being the line on one side of said Plantation, which is thought sufficient for an oil or fulling mill, and is in a fine part of the country for such business. There is on said Plantation a good brick house, with a large cellar under the same, a large frame kitchen, a good well of water near the door, a large frame barn, and other out buildings, about one hundred bearing apple trees, of good fruit, a young peach orchard, of about the same number of trees, as also cherry and other fruit trees on the premises.

Five Acres of Salt Marsh, lying in the township of Greenwich, and is between 3 and 4 miles from the said Plantation.

Seventy-four Acres of Cedar Swamp, lying on the west side of Morris-River, which would be profitable at this time, either for making rails or boards, it being within 80 rods of a landing, where vessels of burden pass and repass to and from this city, and is joining to cedar swamp of Joshua Brick, Esq; and others.

All the abovementioned Premises (except the Cedar Swamp and Marsh) are in a fine healthy part of the country, that abounds in wheat, corn, flax, &c. and are about five miles from Bridge-town, where the county courts are held, and about four miles from the town of Greenwich, where there is navigation for sloops, and is very near to sundry good grist mills, and very handy to places of public worship, such as the Friends, Presbyterians, First Day and Seventh Day Baptists.

They will be sold together or separate, as will best suit the purchaser, and may be viewed, by applying to Mr. ELIJAH BOWEN, or Mr. ELIJAH TOMBLESON, on and near the premises.

For terms apply to the subscriber, in Union-street, three doors below Second-street, Philadelphia, where the deeds and draughts of each and all the premises may be viewed, and an indisputable title given, by DAVID BOWEN.

Philadelphia, Fourth-Month 5, 1779.

To be SOLD at public SALE, at the Coffee-house, on Fourth-day, the 28th instant, sale to begin at eleven o'clock,

ALL the Real Estate of JAMES YOUNG, Esq; deceased, consisting of the following Tracts or Parcels of Land, viz.

One valuable Plantation, containing two hundred and seventy-two acres and a half, situate in Northampton county, within three miles of Easton, on the Bush-kill Creek (a beautiful and never-failing stream, abounding with a variety of fish) about eighty acres of the land are cleared, the remainder remarkably well timbered, and the whole in quality exceedingly good; there are on the premises, a log house, barn, stable, &c.

One Tract of two hundred and ninety-nine acres and three quarters, in the county of Bedford, situate on the waters of Jacob's Creek.

To be SOLD also, the Rights which the deceased had in the following TRACTS, viz.

One Tract of three hundred and ninety-one acres, on or near the Forks of Kishkimanatus River, where Loyal Hannan falls into it.

One ditto of seventy-five acres, situate on the east side of the Allegany River, being on both sides of the old trading path leading from the Kishkimanatus old town towards Chartrees old town.

One ditto of three hundred and fifty-eight acres, situate near the above on the Forks of Kishkimanatus River.

One ditto of five thousand acres in the State of Virginia, in pursuance of his Britannic Majesty's proclamation in the year 1763, surveyed 24th July 1773, situate on the waters of Saltlick Creek, a branch of the Ohio River.

One ditto of two thousand acres, surveyed in pursuance of the above proclamation, situate on the waters of Salt Creek, a branch of the Ohio River, in the State of Virginia.

All persons having any demands against the estate of the deceased are requested to produce their accounts, that they may be adjusted; and all those who are indebted to said estate, are desired to make speedy payment to ISAAC HOWELL, and SAMUEL WETHERELL, Executors.

Potts-Grove, April 1, 1779.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS some evil-disposed person or persons, in the night of the second ult. broke open and entered the house the subscriber lives in, and took out two large pewter dishes, and one middle sized ditto, one large pewter bason, one smaller ditto, and seven pewter plates, the plates marked S. M. I do hereby offer the above reward of One Hundred Dollars, to any person that will give information, so that I may get the said goods again, and have the thief or thieves brought to proper punishment, or Forty Dollars for the goods only.

SAMUEL M'CLINTUCK. ¶

Douglas Township, Berks County, April 1, 1779.

RUN away last night from the subscriber, an indented servant lad, named *John Henry Steinseifer*, about 19 or 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, brown straight hair, long visage, dark complexion, speaks very little English: Had on and took with him, one new and one old hat, two country linen shirts, four jackets, two ash coloured, one with sleeves, and lined with home made linsey, and metal buttons, and one blue German ditto, blue flaxen trowsers, two pair of black and white woollen stockings, and two pair of shoes, one with nails in them, no buckles. He also took with him a half stocked gun, with a blue barrel and London lock, a sermon book, a blue and white pillow-case to carry his clothes in. Whoever secures said Runaway, so that I may have him again, shall have a Reward of *One Hundred Dollars*, and reasonable charges, paid by

‡ YOST SEESSEE.

This Day is Published, and to be Sold by FRANCIS BAILEY, *in Market-Street,*

The UNITED STATES MAGAZINE,
For *March*, 1779.

TO BE LET,
And entered on the First of May,

THE HOUSE in which the Subscriber now lives, on the north Side of Walnut-street, near the River.
April 6, 1779. SAMUEL MEREDITH.

To be SOLD at Private Sale,

A LARGE Frame HOUSE and KITCHEN, in Water-street, between Lombard-street and South-street, formerly belonging to THOMAS CLIFFEN, Sadler. Enquire of
April 6, 1779. ‡ JAMES HOOD, Cooper.

To be SOLD for Cash,
Of the emissions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778.

THREE PLANTATIONS, containing in the whole about one thousand acres, situate in Lower Smithfield township, Northampton county. The land lies on both sides M'Michael's Creek, and adjoining Jacob Strowd, and at a small distance from his mill. There are upwards of one hundred acres of land cleared. It is well timbered, and a considerable quantity of good meadow may be made on each plantation. The above lands are in the midst of a very fine settlement, and the farthest part thereof not more than five miles from Nicholas Dupui, Esq; at Delaware River. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber, at the Town of Northampton, commonly called Allen-Town, or of BENJAMIN TOMKINS, near the Wind Gap, or of THOMAS M'CARTY, near Brinker's mill.

† ROBERT LEVERS.

Abington, April 1, 1779.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, last night, Two young MARES, natural trotters, the one a brown, about 14½ hands high, 5 years old this spring, her knee on the near side larger than the other, and has had the sweny on the off shoulder, that caused the flesh to perish and is not quite well, and she is lame a little, branded under her mane with I. K. as it is thought: The other is a sorrel, with a blaze in her face, near 14 hands high, three years old this spring, not docked, it is thought she is branded with I. K. under her mane. Whoever secures the thief and mares, so that the thief be brought to justice, and the mares returned to the owner, shall have the above reward, or Twenty Dollars for each. ISAAC KNIGHT. †

WANTED immediately, as a Clerk to a Compting-House in this City, a Person thoroughly versed in Accounts, that writes a tolerable Hand, and can be well recommended: The highest Salary will be given. Apply to the PRINTERS. An Apprentice is also wanted, of a reputable Family and good Morals; no Fee will be required. †

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he can, and has for several years past, infallibly cured the BITE of a MAD DOG, as numbers of people in this and the neighbouring provinces can testify. My ancestors, for upwards of 150 years, did successfully practice the same cure in Old England, when the ablest physicians there, after trying their utmost skill, have failed therein. Those who are so unhappy as to meet with such a fatal disaster may find an easy and effectual cure, by applying to me, in Arch-street, between Second and Third-streets, Philadelphia. DANIEL GOODMAN.

Bucks County, March 25, 1779.

WHEREAS divers malicious persons have propagated a false and seditious report, that we, the subscribers went frequently and conveyed provisions into the city of Philadelphia, while in possession of the enemy. We do now hereby call on those persons to prove their assertions, or for ever after be silent, and stand condemned of propagating false and calumnious reports. JAMES M'NAIR.
¶ JOHN KEITH.

REGULUS,

WILL COVER at the Plantation where the Subscriber now lives, within four Miles of Glouceſter, and five of Cooper's Ferry, at Forty Dollars the Season, and One for the Groom, Twenty-five the single Leap, and Eighty to insure a Foal. REGULUS is a good Bay, full fifteen and a half Hands high, one white foot; got by Old Figure; is now rising five Years old, and allowed by competent Judges to be the finest of his Blood in this or any of the adjacent States.

JOHN BISPHAM.

*** Good Pasture provided for Mares that are sent from a Distance, at Four Dollars per Week. ¶

UNION

Is in excellent Order, and

WILL COVER MARES this Season, at the Stables of the Subscriber, in Hopewell Township, Cumberland County, New-Jersey, for 12 Dollars the single Leap, 25 Dollars the Season, or Forty Dollars to insure a Foal.

UNION is a Three quarter Blood, rising 4 Years old this Grass, better than 15 Hands high, long bodied, round and neatly made, and is allowed by Judges to move as well and gay as any Horse of his Blood on the Continent.

PASTURE provided for Mares which come any considerable Distance, and good Care taken of them, by

April 6, 1779. ‖6w. NATHAN SHEPHERD.

WANTED,

A JOURNEYMAN PAPER-MAKER, a sober Man, that understands the Business, in all its Branches; such a one will meet with good Encouragement. For further Particulars, apply to Mr. ROBERT AITKEN, Bookseller, opposite the Coffee-house, in Front-street; or to Messieurs STYNER and CIST, at their Printing-Office in Second-street. †

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of JOHN THOMSON, late of Cheltenham Township, Philadelphia County, deceased, are hereby desired to make speedy Payment to the Subscriber, living in said Township; and all those that have any Demands against the said Estate, are desired to bring in their Accounts, properly attested, that they may be settled and paid by SAMUEL LEECH, Administrator.

Germantown, February 24, 1779.

WAS left in the house of the subscriber, in Germantown, on the 24th of September, 1777, TWO Eight-day CLOCKS, one with a walnut case, the other mahogany, maker's name of one *Augustine Neiser, Germantown*, the other having a chime of bells, a japanned face, with the battle between the Gondolas and the Roebuck painted on that part of the face where the moon is commonly represented, and no maker's name; one mahogany dining-table with eagle's claws, and five walnut ditto, plain; one carved mahogany dressing-table with eagle's claws, one carved walnut ditto, and two plain walnut ditto; two carved mahogany tea-tables with eagle's claws, two plain curled maple ditto, and three walnut ditto with eagles claws, one carved; one walnut high chest with drawers carved, two curled maple and two walnut ditto plain; two walnut desks with book-cases, one ditto without; six mahogany chairs carved, six ditto plain, twelve walnut ditto carved, six walnut ditto plain; one easy chair, covered with green damask; three walnut arm-chairs, nine high back Windsor ditto, six ditto smaller size, six low back ditto, and three dozen and an half plain chairs, with rush bottoms; thirteen plain tables; ten large looking-glasses, four small ditto, four dozen and an half gilt and plain pictures, six history pieces of painting, two small family portraits, and four maps; one pair small globes, with green cases; a house organ, forte piano and violin; two reflecting burning glasses; one large chest, with cloaths and linen; three feather beds, and five bedsteads; some mens and womens wearing apparel and linen, &c. three barrels packed with china and glass; a quantity of pewter packed up in tubs; all the kitchen furniture, viz. five brass kettles, of different sizes, from one to 16 gallons, eleven iron pots and kettles, a stew-pan and skillet, two frying-pans, &c. three ten-plate iron stoves, and two six-plate ditto; six camp stools; one large painted floor-cloth; two coffee-mills; six fire-buckets; two mens saddles, two bridles, two side saddles, and the harness belonging to a sleigh; three copper stills, and one iron ditto; one large and four small brass scales and weights; two pair steelyards; three large iron mortars, one small ditto, one large bell-metal ditto, one small ditto, seven marble ditto, of different sizes, a number of retorts and receivers of different dimensions, with all the utensils belonging to the Labaratory; a variety of carpenter's tools, viz. saws, hatchets, chizles, augers, &c. all the implements of husbandry, belonging to the place; the whole medical shop furniture, prepared medicines, drugs, &c. four gross of large and small bottles empty; a number of large and small stone jugs and jars; an elegant collection of beautiful flower roots, viz. tulips, hyacinths, &c. &c. between six and seven hundred volumes of books, in folio, quarto, octavo and duodecimo, being a collection of physical and historical authors, &c. two skeletons, with a variety of anatomical preparations, &c. a small perspective shew, with 30 different pieces, viz. Vauxhall, Royal Exchange, Ranelagh, &c. The whole of the above goods, and many others which cannot be remembered, were taken away, or destroyed, except a few articles of the household furniture which were returned.

All persons having any of the above enumerated articles in their possession, are requested to return them to the subscriber, and the favour will be gratefully acknowledged; but if they are secreted after this request, and the persons so secreting them are detected, they may depend on being prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law, by CHARLES BENSELL.

N. B. There were between 40 and 50 locks taken from the doors and closets of the said house. The flower-garden was also robbed of the roots, which, as I am informed, were sold in Philadelphia by the persons. The purchasers are requested to inform me thereof, that such wicked practices may be punished for the present, and prevented in future. ‖16.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A NUMBER of able bodied Men, that can be well recommended, to serve on the Nightly Watch, and engage with the Wardens for twelve months certain; they shall receive good wages. Any such willing to serve in that station, are desired to apply to ALEXANDER CARLISLE, Constable. ¶

Bristol Township, March 10, 1779.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS some time in the month of December, in the year 1777, just after the British troops made their excursion to Edge-hill, I found left by them on one of their encampments, in the township of Abington, near the place commonly called Jenken's town, a RIDING CHAIR, of a chocolate colour, with hoop-iron-binding round the wheels. Any person having lost the same, by applying to JONATHAN WILLIAMSON, living in Miles-town, in the first said township, seven miles northward of Philadelphia, may hear of their property. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, with a two and half story brick kitchen, pleasantly situated, in Arch-street, between Third and Fourth-streets; the house is 16 feet 9 inches front, and 25 feet 6 inches deep, two rooms on a floor, a flat on the roof, well secured with iron bars, and an electrical conductor. The kitchen is 20 feet by 11 feet 6 inches, one room on a floor. The lot is the same width of the house, and 100 feet deep, clear of groundrent. The house and kitchen are insured in case of accident by fire. For further particulars, enquire of JOHN WATKINS, at JOSEPH WATKINS's, in Fetter-Lane, between Third-street and Moravian-alley. †

ONE DOLLAR REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber, of Lower-Dublin township, Philadelphia county, a French servant lad, named *Peter Domonick*, about 5 feet 6 inches high, healthy complexion, black hair, is very saucy when in company; had on when he went away, a brown waistcoat, leather breeches, wool hat, silver buckles. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so that his master may have him again without incumbrance, shall be paid the above reward, by JACOB DUFFIELD.
March 1, 1779. ¶

MADEIRA WINE, by the Pipe; SUGAR, by the Hogshead and Barrel; COFFEE by the Barrel, and two Cases of best JESUIT's BARK; to be sold by

JOHN BENEZET,

Who gives the highest Price for BILLS of EXCHANGE drawn on the Commissioners at Paris, for Interest due on Loan-Office Certificates. ¶

THE SLOOP *HARLEQUIN*, Captain PADDOCK, and the SLOOP *DOVE*, Captain SWAIN, then lying at *Bordentown, October* 23, 1777, it being General Orders, their Sails and Rigging were moved to *Easton*, for which Receipts were given by the Quarter-Master there, a small Part thereof has been since found in this City, and there are still missing eight Casks, containing Sails, Rigging and Blocks, marked S.H.H, and four Coils of Rigging, same Mark; also four or five Casks of Rigging and Blocks, marked S. D. B. a Sloop's Foresail, and some Coils of Rigging, same Mark; one Square Sail left at *Bordentown*, in the Cellar of *John Imlay*, Esq; marked S. D. B.

In *May* last the Sloop *Dove* was burnt, in a small Creek that empties into *Crosswick's* Creek, near *Bordentown*, her Anchors, Cables, Shrouds, Mast, &c. fell in the Water, since which they have been taken away from thence. Any Person giving Information of the above to the Subscriber shall be handsomely rewarded. JOSIAH HUGHES, in Chestnut-street,
Philad. March 17, 1779. near Second-street. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.